

Publications

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
THE TEACHINGS

OF
PATRIOTS AND STATESMEN ;
ON,
THE "FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC"
ON
SLAVERY.

A Great National Work—every man who votes, or expects to vote, should buy and READ it; it is not a partisan book, but a compilation from the reports of Debaters, and from other reliable sources, of the Speeches of the "Founders of the Republic" on the question of Slavery, showing their opinions thereon, as expressed in the Congress of the Confederation in convention to form the Constitution, and in the several State Conventions to ratify the same.

A distinguished feature of the discussions are the Speeches of

Madison	Rutledge	Ellsworth.
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Randolph, Livingston, Patrick Henry,
Dr. Franklin, Roger Sherman, Mason,
Pinckney. Lowndes,
and in short, all those men of the Revolutionary times, re-
nowned alike for their patriotism, statesmanship and virtues.
It will include the HISTORY of the ORDINANCE of 1787,
by Dr. Feltz, Esq., the great congressional compiler—the
only authentic record of the famous Ordinance ever pub-
lished. The slavery agitation is then traced in its various
phases, in Congress, from 1790 to 1850, and the opinions
(gathered from the Speeches and Letters) of
Jefferson. Pinckney. Benton.

Madison, John Quincy Adams, Webster,
Monroe, Clay, Silas Wright, and
Harrison, Calhoun, Marcy,
as well as eminent living Statesmen, are accurately compiled. It will also contain the DEED SCOTT and other decisions of the Courts upon the Question, the great speech of Alexander Hamilton, advocating the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, and all plans of Government; the inaugural Addresses of WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON and MADISON, and the Farewell Addresses of WASHINGTON and JACKSON. It is not designed as a
PARTICULAR OR SECTIONAL BOOK

but as all parties claim to represent the views of the "Fathers of the Republic" on the Slavery Question, the object of the compilation is rather to show what those views were, and what construction the eminent statesmen of the country have given the Constitution, from the period of its adoption to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854.

This volume is the only work of the kind published, and should be in the hands of all who wish a history of this all-absorbing question.

BINGHAMTON, July 17, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received, and return you my cor-

dial thanks for a copy of your valuable and interesting book,
 "Teachings of Patriots and Statesmen."
 Its publication is most timely, and I trust it may exert a
 healthy influence in correcting modern sentiments, which
 are at war with the principles it inculcates.
 Sincerely yours,
 DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
 Hon. E. B. CHASE.
 From many Notices of the Press, of all Parties, we take
 the following :
 We would advise every one who takes an interest and
 would judge justly as to the question which, for many years
 has most absorbed our politics, to buy this book. It is a

Philadelphia North American.

Every man who takes any interest in the political history of this country, or who desires to know the opinions of the people, should procure a copy of this admirable work. As a book of reference it will prove invaluable.

Evening Argus, Phila.

It places within the reach 'of every intelligent man and woman the opinions of the founders of our government upon that subject—the whole constituting a very admirable and succinct history of slavery in the United States.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Chase has shown industry, tact and impartiality in this compilation, which is full and instructive, without being

tedious or bulky. The reader has, in a single volume, the views for and against slavery of the leading lights in this country, from the formation of the Constitution. At this crisis, when political excitement runs high, such a work as this is almost invaluable. *Press, Philadelphia.*

This work is having an immense sale, and agents can make more on it than on any other book now published. The book contains more matter than most books selling for \$1 25, but wishing to sell a large number in a short time, we have put the price at \$1. Specimen copies will be sent by mail on receipt of retail price.

J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North Fourth Street,

Aug. 30, 1860.

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Aug. 30, 1860.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into
co-partnership, under the style and firm of Rarden
Peterson, for the purpose of buying and selling
SLAVES.


Having purchased a House and Lot in Wilmington, Second street, in front of Mr. Currie's Livery Stable, they are building a new Jail for the purpose of securing Negroes. All persons having Negroes for sale are requested to bring them to Wilmington, and give us a showing. As we have made arrangements to sell our Negroes South, we expect to pay liberal prices. We had rather buy our Negroes here than bear the expense of traveling to Richmond and back. We will accept all Negroes brought or sent to us, and will take good care of them and charge no unreasonable board until such time as they can be sold for the highest prices.

One of the firm will be here at all times, ready to accommodate or assist customers, the other will be in Clinton.

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TIL
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N. C., where all letters addressed to Barden & Peterson,
Everett Peterson, will be promptly attended to.
S. C. BARDEN,
EVERETT PETERSON. 1-6

Wilmington, N. C., July 13, 1890.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES.
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Leather, Oak-Skin, Lining, &c.; all made of Oil, Cane
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of Saddle, Bridle, Whip, Harness, &c. &c. The Largest
and Best Stock of Saddle, Bridle, Whip, Harness, &c. &c. The Largest

stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1900.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT.
HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALDS, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:
 1st District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
 2d " WM. B. BODMAN, of Beaufort.
 3d " WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
 4th " HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
 5th " J. R. MCLEAN, of Guilford.
 6th " J. M. CLEMENT, of Davis.
 7th " J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
 8th " JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

Mr. Allen's Appointments.
 We are requested to make the following announcements, stating, at the same time, that Mr. ALLEN has been unable to make any joint arrangement with his competitor, Mr. DOCKERY, the elector on the Bell and Everett ticket:

W. A. ALLEN, the Democratic Elector, will address the people of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places. He will speak in Elizabethtown, Camden county, the 24th of October. Fayetteville, Cumberland county, 4th do. Whiteville, Columbus county, 9th do. Wilmington, New Hanover county, 11th do. Smithville, Brunswick county, 13th do. Kennesaw, Duplin county, 14th do. Summerville, Harnett county, 23rd do. Rockingham, Richmond county, 24th do. Lumberton, Robeson county, 27th do. Clinton, Sampson county, 30th do.

Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.—We publish in full a report (not, apparently, a very accurate one, but the best we could find) of the speech delivered last week by Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, in his own defence from the charges made against him by "anonymous correspondents and wandering orators." Although long it will amply repay perusal.

What of the Night?
 In a few counties in this State there is more or less distraction and disorganization among the Democrats. Among these counties, unfortunately, the metropolitan county of Wake figures prominently. As to the causes which have led to this disruption at the centre, it is not for us now to speak, at least we do not now design doing so. It is sufficient that we acknowledge the fact and regret its existence. The thing is bad enough as it is, without making it appear any worse. How does it really stand?

One way or another, at Raleigh last week, or elsewhere lately, at different times we have met gentlemen from almost every section of the State, and have talked to them. Apart from the very few counties above alluded to, all is bright and brilliant. From the extreme West we heard several gentlemen remark that in their respective counties there was no such thing as a Douglas Democrat. The party was and is a unit. The same from all the Eastern districts. Even in the centre, when you meet a voter proclaiming his determination to support Judge Douglas, you will be pretty certain to find that he voted for John Pool and the rest of the opposition ticket. But there were voters who, for various reasons not now necessary to examine into, supported Pool in August last, who will certainly vote for Breckinridge and Lane in November. Last week at Raleigh the electors and speakers from all parts of the State were confident, buoyant, the only exceptions worth naming being produced from the local causes operating at the centre, and slightly sympathized with at other points. These causes, depressing as they are and must be to every true Democrat in that section, have already produced about all the evil of which they are capable—at least their power for evil can now be fully estimated, and we have no hesitation in saying that there is no element now for work in this State that can deprive Breckinridge and Lane of their electoral vote, if the friends of these candidates are only true to themselves and to their principles. Believe nothing to the contrary. Full and active action only is necessary, but this is necessary in the broadest sense of the word. Bring out the full vote and the State is ours by a highly respectable majority of all the votes cast in November next.

What is the danger to be guarded against? What have the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane to fear? Of course it is not that Douglas can carry the State. That every one knows is out of the question. Neither is it that Douglas can carry off enough Democrats from Breckinridge to overcome the Democratic majority. No, for surely no man could hope to deceive any one into the idea that a vote cast for Douglas in this State would be anything more than a vote thrown away, and the Democracy will not fire in the air to please anybody. The disaffection or disturbance created by the Douglas movement will be found less than that which, from various causes, existed and operated against the party in August last. What, then, is the real danger? That real danger arises from the nervous and discouraging tone adopted by some leading Democrats, who, affected by appearances immediately around them, are apt to exaggerate the importance of the Douglas movement in this and other States; apt to concede the presumed fact that it may give the State to Bell and Everett, and so on, all of which is but presumption, without the slightest foundation. In this case indeed, our doubts are trifling. In order to remove all these doubts, and with them all grounds for apprehension, let a system of mass meetings, barbecues and gatherings be commenced in every district and in every county, that thus the people being brought together may be more fully informed upon the issues of the campaign, and especially upon the strength of these issues, and of the parties who urge them. There will then soon be no question in the public mind with reference to the position of North Carolina in the coming contest. A few such gatherings as that held last week at Raleigh, by bringing the Democracy of the State together—showing them their strength unimpaired, re-assuring their judgment and arousing their enthusiasm, would do much to put to rest all fears, by removing all grounds for fear. By the way, there was quite an array of political talent last week at Raleigh. We noticed our Senators, Bragg and Clineburn. Those noble old Romans, Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, and Bedford Brown, of Caswell. Burton Craig and L. O. Branch, of the House of Representatives.

Our friends, Robinson of the *Goldboro' Rough Notes*, Tumbro of the *Neuborn Enquirer*, Yates of the *Western Democrat*, Spellman of the *Salisbury Banner*, Parker of the *Goldboro' Tribune*, Allsbaugh of the *Winston Sentinel*, and Whitaker and Arent of the *Raleigh Press*, were upon the ground. As our friend of the *Rough Notes* says, these and their compenars are the architects of nearly all great men's greatness.

ONSLOW AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The annual fair of the Onslow County Agricultural Society, will take place on the 22d, 23d and 24th of November next.

Jack-the-Little-Giant-Killer.—Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

Mass Meeting at Raleigh.

On Thursday last the Democracy of Wake county held a mass meeting and gave a barbecue at the Fair grounds, near the city of Raleigh. Everything went off satisfactorily. The arrangements for feeding the hungry were upon the most liberal scale. The crowd was large and enthusiastic, and the speaking was able and eloquent. The music was furnished by the Wilmington Cornet Band, to whose promptitude and spirit of accommodation it was owing that there was a band present at all, as the committee of arrangements had been disappointed in that respect. Our Wilmington friends, however, responded at once to a telegraph dispatch sent by the writer to Mr. Price, the despatch having left Raleigh upon Wednesday afternoon, and the band having arrived there from Wilmington on Thursday morning. Quick work, and duly appreciated by the concourse present. We understand that the committee of arrangements passed a resolution of deserved thanks to Mr. Collins and the members of the band.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. L. O. Branch, who explained its objects and introduced the Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell.

Mr. Brown spoke of the peculiar and critical position of public affairs, remarking that this was no time to take counsel from timidity. We must not expect to find safety in submission. We must insist upon the perfect equality of the Southern States in the Union.

But we who insisted upon the recognition of this equality—who demanded for Southern life and property equal protection to that accorded to others, were denounced as disorganizers and secessionists. No charge was more unjust, no accusation more groundless. We only asked for what was our right—if that was disunion, for one he would say—"make the most of it!" Why talk of disorganization and secession! Mr. Douglas himself had been a disorganizer for years—had made a crusade upon the South in regard to Kansas and out of that had arisen a split which had given the House of Representatives to the Black Republicans. Mr. Douglas had planted himself in opposition to the Democratic Senate, the Democratic President and four-fifths of the Democratic members of the House, as well as to the solemn adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States; and yet he and his friends called the true Constitutional Democracy of the country disorganizers and disunionists.

At Charleston every effort had been made by the non-seceding States of the South to promote harmony and conciliation. Then seven Southern States withdrew. North Carolina, with seven others, remained, not only willing, but anxious to maintain the unity of the party upon the basis of the Constitution. A committee from the Southern non-withdrawing delegations, together with New York, was appointed to meet our brethren from the extreme North and the extreme South. The resolution upon the question of slavery in the Territories, generally referred to as the "Tennessee platform," was, in fact, penned by Judge Church, of the New York delegation, and sanctioned by a majority of that delegation. That resolution did not go the full length for the recognition of Southern rights that he (Mr. Brown) thought due; but, for the sake of harmony, he was willing to take it. He was even willing to have gone for Mr. Douglas upon that resolution; but, when the committee who had the matter in charge saw ex-Gov. Richardson, of Illinois, and other peculiar friends of Mr. Douglas, they refused to accept this very mild and moderate resolution. Mr. Douglas must have everything or nothing. He must have the nomination upon his platform or not at all. He would yield nothing. Well, an adjournment was had at Charleston, with a view of allowing time for consultation, but apparently the time that had intervened between the adjournment at Charleston and the meeting at Baltimore, had only added to the domineering and uncompromising spirit of the peculiar friends of Judge Douglas. At Charleston, Mr. Douglas' friends, who were always in a minority in truth, had got a fictitious power by means of an adroitly concocted rule. After having driven out the extreme Southern States there, they had at Baltimore absolute sway, and they used that sway to trample upon the rights of sovereign States. The true enemies of the Union were those who trampled upon the rights of States, not those who walked in the footsteps of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, and Nat. Macon, of North Carolina. That high-handed course, in refusing to admit the true delegates from the Southern States, while bogus ones were put in their place, justified him in withdrawing from a body that no longer represented in any way the Democracy of the country.

The same spirit of dictation marked Mr. Douglas' course and language since. His was, no doubt, the controlling influence that infused that spirit into his friends at Charleston and Baltimore. Indeed, the tone of menace and the threats which pervade the speeches of Judge Douglas, are the natural and proper corollary of the action at the Convention. The threats issued by Judge Douglas, to assist Abe Lincoln to coerce Southern States, are got up for a Northern market. Mr. Douglas sees that now his chance for a single Southern State is desperate, and therefore his object is to make all the Northern capital that he can at Southern expense. His threats of menace and coercion are conceived in the spirit of black coded federalism—in the same spirit that gave birth to the alien and sedition laws, and forced from Virginia that declaration of principles known as the resolutions of '98, in assertion of her rights of State sovereignty.

Those who denounce the delegates who withdrew from the body holding its sessions in the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, denounce the majority of the Southern people, for the great majority sympathize with and approve the course of their delegates—they denounce such men as Frank Pierce and Daniel S. Dickinson. They denounce the Democrats of both the Senate and House of Representatives, with insignificant exceptions. Also the President. Mr. Brown went on to say that no truthful man would assert that Judge Douglas could ever have obtained a third vote at Charleston or Baltimore, unless by the exclusion of true delegates and the admission of bogus ones. When he used the word truthful he meant it in its most liberal sense and was responsible for his words in the broadest meaning of the term.

Mr. Douglas at Norfolk and Raleigh had tried to talk like "old Hickory," he had assumed the skin of that noble old lion, but every one saw that there was no Jackson under that hide.

Even after the disruption at Baltimore an attempt had been made to arrange things—at Washington it was proposed that Douglas and Breckinridge should both withdraw with a view of healing the breach, and enabling the party to concentrate upon some third man. To this Mr. Breckinridge and his friends were willing, but Mr. Douglas and his friends indignantly scouted the proposition. Miles Taylor of Louisiana, a Douglas operator, had issued his bull of excommunication against all who would not bow the knee to Judge Douglas—Breckinridge and his friends were willing to make a union against Lincoln—Douglas was not.

He (Mr. Brown) had stood by the Democratic party all his life, and he never felt that he was standing straighter on the Democratic platform than now. He had sustained Jackson throughout, all except the force-bill. He felt then as he felt now, that the attempts of federal authority against the reserved rights of the States were the true grounds of difficulty, and presented the true danger to the Union. Mr. Bell he knew; he knew him to be an old Federalist, whose great hope was that he might witness the extinction of the Democratic party, and the States' Rights principles upon which that party is founded. But this could not be done. Like truth, Democracy crumbled to earth would rise again. The

country could not do without Democracy. The history of the Democratic party was the history of the country. Mr. Brown concluded amid loud applause, having engaged the attention of the audience a little over an hour. The next speaker introduced was Hon. T. L. Clineburn, who fully endorsed every word that Mr. Brown had uttered, and every position he had taken. He avowed himself clearly and unequivocally for Breckinridge and Lane.

He gave a history of affairs at the North, leading to the disintegration of the old Whig party, and the resolving of its elements into the Black Republican party. He avowed it as his opinion that the government could not long be controlled by the Black Republicans without such a degradation as the South could not submit to. He knew Abraham Lincoln—knew him to be an obstinate, ignorant, fanatical man, an apostle of the irrepressible conflict. In the case of Lincoln being chosen President, there would either be resistance or social division. The issue might easily arise, and would probably arise from the refusal of any persons at the South to take office under a Black Republican President, or by the refusal of the people to permit any Black Republican to be sent from another section to rule over them.

D. K. McRae, Esq., who was in the audience, asked if he was to understand Mr. Clineburn to advocate or assert the right to stop the wheels of government and thus produce a dissolution of the Union by the refusal of Southern men to take office under Lincoln or to permit any others doing so. Mr. Clineburn said he would answer that presently, but in the meantime he would ask Mr. McRae if he would take office under Lincoln and be a party to coercing the South.

Mr. McRae did not see why he should not. If he did, however, Mr. Lincoln would understand that he could not be made an instrument of illegal aggression against the rights of any section. Mr. Clineburn said Mr. McRae was fonder of office than he (Clineburn) was. Why, said Mr. C., under the forms of law, almost any aggression might be attempted and carried out. Old John Adams wanted to abolish slavery in Maryland and Virginia, under the plea that it was necessary to the public peace. Now, who among us thought that we could get clear of our negroes simply by freeing them. Nobody wanted to live in a free negro community. No one wanted to promote amalgamation. The attempt to promote abolition of slavery at the South could only result in an "irrepressible conflict," and the final extinction of one race and the great impoverishment of the other.

Suppose a President nominated—elected—brought into power with the intention and for the purpose of ruining us, would it be necessary for us to wait until he got the control of the army and the services of Mr. McRae, or would it not be a question whether the South should resist before her hands were tied. If A. has a double barrelled gun and B. is coming against him with a drawn sword, is A. to wait until B. comes up and mortally wounds him before he pulls trigger. Mr. Fillmore himself—Northern man as he is, had said that the election of Fremont would ruin the Union, and that neither section could expect the other to submit to a purely sectional president, chosen simply because of his hostility to all their dearest interests.

John Bell had said the same thing. If any body thinks that a Union of force can be maintained, he has read the history and studied the character of the people of this country to little purpose. He had always resisted the doctrine of coercion. No man could attempt such a thing without preparing his own defeat. Had always respected Judge Douglas, but his recent menaces to the South in his Norfolk and Raleigh speeches convince him that Mr. Douglas is now a desperate political gambler. Those who now went for Mr. Douglas would find out their mistake. He had no doubt Mr. McRae would come all right.

Mr. McRae interposing said he had only followed the example of Mr. Clineburn at Baltimore, who was a strong Douglas man. Mr. Clineburn said the cases were different. Mr. Douglas had not then voluntarily offered his services to whip in Southern States in the interests of Abe Lincoln. He (Mr. Clineburn) felt no disposition to send a message to Lincoln to come on, and that he was ready to submit.

As for the Bell ticket, that had no sort of showing. John Bell is not half as strong at the North as Millard Fillmore was, and Fillmore did nothing, and Bell can do nothing. The real contest is between Breckinridge and Lincoln. Those who really wish to prevent the election of the latter, must not throw away their ammunition, nor fire in the air.

He knew John Bell well. Personally, a worthy, clever man, he was the worst person to face a storm that he had ever met with. He was always for yielding everything to satisfy the abolitionists, and every concession only made them more exacting. John Bell had sanctioned secession sovereignty in its worst form, by voting for the admission of California with a squatter constitution. By doing so, he had assisted to break down the Missouri compromise. Since this compromise would not be respected by the North, who instead of stopping at 36 deg. 30 min. came down as low as 32 deg., he (Clineburn) thought it but right that a compromise thus violated should be repealed. Mr. Bell again was scared of the abolitionists, and was willing to join them against the Democrats. No Democrat now had any favor with the Bellites unless he was opposed to the State organization of his party, and willing to break it up. Why should any Democrat lose his vote? Every body knew that Mr. Douglas was not in the race in North Carolina, and all the votes cast for him were so much taken from Breckinridge, the only real opponent of John Bell in the State.

For his own part, he (Mr. Clineburn) would never despair of the Republic. He felt that Providence was on the side of the country, and one of the instrumentalities through which Providence worked for the good of the country was the preservation of the Democratic party.

Mr. Clineburn spoke about as long as Mr. Brown, and gave great satisfaction to his audience. He was followed by Ex-Gov. Bragg and Hon. A. W. Venable. At night a number of gentlemen spoke in the Commons Hall. We have brief notes of the speeches and will make a condensed report, but want of time compels us to postpone it for the present.

Discussion at Oxford.

On Tuesday last there was quite an animated discussion at Oxford, Granville county, which was participated in by Hon. George E. Badger, Hon. T. L. Clineburn, Hon. H. W. Miller and Hon. A. W. Venable. The discussion lasted some seven hours, and our Breckinridge friends express themselves well satisfied with the result. There was also some further speaking at night between other parties, so that upon the whole the Oxford people had enough politics for one day, at least.

ELECTIONS.—The County Court to-day re-elected B. Smith, Esq., County Solicitor, and chose J. J. Conoley, Esq., Special Magistrate for the town of Wilmington.

Mr. Smith is elected for four years. Mr. Conoley for the unexpired term of W. T. J. Vann, Esq., who resigns, as he is this day qualified as Sheriff.

Daily Journal, 11th inst.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—We ought sooner to have stated that the vacancy in the regular Democratic Electoral Ticket in this State, occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Keen, from the Sixth District, has been filled by the selection of J. M. Clement, Esq., of Davis county. Mr. Clement is an able and popular speaker, and a most reliable and worthy gentleman. The selection is eminently a good one.

From the Daily Journal of the 6th inst.

With to-day's issue we enter upon the tenth volume of the *Daily Journal*. It is not for us now to make professions for the future, any more than it would be for us to judge of the propriety of our course in the past. We can only say that we have striven to furnish to the public a reliable newspaper, consistent and independent in its political course, and devoted to the best interests of our country, our State, and our section. Wherein we have failed, the error has been of the head and not of the heart.

That the public has appreciated our efforts perhaps more highly than they deserved, is shown in the liberal and still extending patronage bestowed upon our enterprise. Such patronage, we shall, at least, try to deserve hereafter. The oldest of the daily papers of the State, the *Journal*, we are happy to say, has not been the least successful. Kind friends have assured us that it is not the least useful. It shall be our endeavor to make it still more useful, trusting to a liberal public to make it still more successful.

The enduring character of political animosities, especially when they are founded upon or allied with sectarian disagreement, received a striking illustration last week during the progress of the Prince of Wales through Upper Canada. When the Prince and suite arrived at Belleville, the Orangemen of that and other places proposed to join in the ceremonial of reception, accompanied by the emblems and ensigns of their order, with mottoes and devices commemorative of the civil struggles and bloodshed of two centuries ago, mainly in Ireland. As such processions, tending as they do to breaches of the peace, have been declared illegal by act of Parliament, and at any rate are of an offensive party character, the Prince under the direction of the Duke of Newcastle, refused to land at Belleville, and thus after much expectation and preparation, the rest of the community were deprived of the pageant to which they had been looking forward, simply because a body of Orangemen would give to act of loyalty to the Queen's son the character of an offensive partisan and sectarian demonstration.

HAVANA MAIL ROUTE.—We understand that the Rail Road from Fernandina, on the Atlantic, to Cedar Keys, on the Gulf coast of Florida, is completed and in operation, and that the telegraph also has been extended to the last named point. It would appear that in 1858, Congress established the route between Cedar Keys and Key West as a Mail Route, and it was lately advertised among the new routes for which proposals were invited. The service to be twice a week. The Department has not yet acted upon any bid or bids which have been sent in.

The distance from Cedar Keys to Havana, via Key West is 361 miles, which, at 14 miles per hour, would require 26 hours; at 13 miles per hour, would require 28 hours, and at 12 miles per hour, 30 hours. Add 2 hours for stoppage at Key West, the whole longest time would be 32 hours between Cedar Keys and Havana; but even for abundant security adding 4 hours, 36 hours would be an extreme limit, as the whole route between Cedar Keys and Havana is on soundings except that shortest portion between Key West and Havana.

It is asked that the attention of the Department be called at once to the route between Cedar Keys and Key West, and that said Department be requested to put the route in operation, provided the bidders agree to extend to Havana for the postage, as required by law.

Under existing schedules between New York and Cedar Keys, and allowing 36 hours between Cedar Keys and Havana, the time would be as follows: New York to Havana, 4 1/2 days; Washington to Havana, 3 1/2; Charleston to Havana, 2 1/2. It is asserted, however, that this time is capable of much reduction. This route from New York to Havana would pass through Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Fernandina. A large portion of the foreign shipments of the port of Wilmington are to Cuba, and also a considerable proportion of the foreign arrivals are thence. With the mails will, to some extent, go the passengers. This must also be of some advantage to our railroad lines, as facility of mail communication with Havana would certainly be advantageous to many of our business men. We have thus called public attention to this subject, and furnished some data from which opinions may be formed, or upon which action may be based. We leave the rest to those more deeply interested or better qualified.

Attempted Escape.

On yesterday morning, whilst Mr. A. M. Burch, one of the fumigators at Smithville, was searching the Scher. Callopie preparatory to her going to sea, he discovered a negro boy stowed away in a locker near the fore-castle. When discovered, the boy stated that he belonged to the vessel and was sick, but Mr. B., not being satisfied, called the attention of the mate to the fact, who stated that he did not belong on board. He was taken out and brought up to town later in the day, and was recognized as a boy named William, aged about 18 years, the property of Miss Mary A. Poisson. He was hired by Messrs. E. Murray & Co., and was at work where the vessel finished her load.

When found, the boy would tell nothing, but after leaving the vessel some distance, on the way to town, accompanied by Mr. Burch and Capt. O'Neal, he stated that some of the crew had induced him to secrete himself on board. Capt. O'Neal, of the Callopie, then returned to the vessel, and took part of his crew and brought them up with him.

An examination of the matter was had in the afternoon before James T. Miller, Esq., but there being no testimony, except the negro, the parties were acquitted.

No one at all acquainted with Capt. O'Neal supposes that he had any knowledge of the boy being on board, but that some of the crew did is beyond doubt, as, from statements made by the boy, it is evident that he was induced to the step by false representations, among others, that he could go to Boston and thence to the Fraser gold mines. The vessel cleared on Monday last for Boston, and had it not been for the diligent search made by Mr. Burch, he would have gotten off.

Would it not be well for our Legislature, at its next session, to pass a law making negro testimony evidence in such cases as the above. We venture to say, that if such a law existed, but few cases of the kind would be heard of.—*Daily Journal, 8th inst.*

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETINGS.—The Democracy of the State are beginning to prepare for a vigorous campaign for the Presidential contest. The ball starts to roll to-day in Raleigh. Old Duplin will give it a shove on the 15th, and Halifax follows on the 20th inst. A grand Democratic Pole and Flag raising is to come off at Kenansville on the 15th, when everybody and the "rest of mankind" are invited. See proceedings in to-day's *Journal*.

On the 20th, the Democrats of Halifax county will hold a Breckinridge and Lane Ratification and Mass Meeting at Enfield, at which time there will be a grand Barbecue. Hon. Thos. Bragg has consented to address the people on the occasion, and other distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present and mingle with the multitude, for which the Committee will please accept our thanks. We shall try and be on hand.—*Daily Journal, 6th inst.*

It has always appeared to us, that our good politicians of the Fourth District, especially those about Raleigh, have an idea in their heads that the whole world revolves around them, and that the Capitol is the hub of the axle, and that they themselves are the fellows or fellows, without which the wheel cannot be kept moving. Not going farther than the first number of the *National Democrat*, the Douglas organ started at Raleigh on the 6th inst., we find an article in which it is asserted that after the return of the North Carolina Delegates from Charleston, a majority of them labored assiduously to convince the people of the State that Douglas was the only eligible candidate for the Presidency, etc. Now, what proof does the *Democrat* bring to sustain that assertion? Why, it refers to the action of a meeting held in the county of Wake, and to the position there assumed by one Delegate. It is not so that a majority of the North Carolina Delegation were at any time favorable to Mr. Douglas, or his interpretation of the Cincinnati platform. This thing has been asserted until people—some people, at least—think there is something in it; of course, Mr. Busbee, the Editor of the *National Democrat*, so thinks, or he would not have so stated. But the reverse is the fact. This sort of assertion about Douglas' preponderance in the North Carolina delegation was kept up during the interim between the adjournment at Charleston and the re-assembling at Baltimore. But once we took the trouble to contradict it. We knew the position of every man of the delegation, and we know it now. We say now, as we said before, that we cherish no ill feelings because of any difference of opinion in Convention. We simply wish facts truly stated, and we decidedly object to the action of any local meeting, even if it be held in Raleigh, or the course of any particular Delegate, even if he does reside in Raleigh, being quoted as the action of the State or the course of a majority. There were great men before Agamemnon, and there are several good Democrats outside of Raleigh.

GENERAL WALKER.—We do not care much one way or the other about Walker or about Nicaragua. We think the first is crazy. He is out of his head. The idea of his doing anything down in Honduras with some eighty or a hundred men is all folly. That of course. As for Nicaragua, we see no great chance of that so-called republic ever coming out. It has no elements of "come-out" in it. Its people are mongrels, hybrids, mixed and degenerated. The men of pure white blood are the minority. Central America, like Mexico, has not the people ever to become free or respectable. No such race ever has become so or never will. We may talk about priestly domination and all that sort of thing. It is race, and not religion or government that is mainly at fault in these colonies of Spain. The reason why the colonies planted by Great Britain have been able to establish more permanent governments and more prosperous forms of society than have those planted by France or Spain, has been that the English colonists have always made white men's governments—exclusively so. Socially and governmentally white men alone have had any real status or influence, hence the race has in the new world retained the energy and stability which distinguish it in the old. Such has not been the course of France and Spain. In their colonies the white race has sunk down, become absorbed, and out of their mixture with the inferior races has come something with all the vices and few of the virtues of either the European or the native.

So far then as Walker is concerned or Central America either, it makes very little difference. But such remarks injure the character of our country. They have not even an air of respectability in their wrong. They are almost too feeble and childish for notice. They disturb a few fat Senators, or less fat Senators, but the majority of the poor devils seduced into taking part in them will never see home again. They will die of fever, of wounds, of hunger and in rags. We saw some of the remnants of men saved from the first Nicaragua affair, and they were, but remnants; with constitutions shattered, hopes prostrated, they had little to look for but an early death. There is little romance in dysentery. Little glory in bed-bugs—no enjoyment in tropical fever, even less fun starvation, and these are about the substantial comforts that Walker's men can reasonably hope for.

It is time that the truth about these utterly reckless and foolish affairs was openly told and fully understood. Walker is a mere circumstance—so are the sallow-stomached gentlemen of Central America. We speak now in the interest of the men of our own country. Walker's projects have caused the death of some three thousand white Americans who might otherwise be living and well. Ought this to go on? The press and public opinion can put a stop to it. The mere force of law has failed. It ought to be done. We call upon the press. We appeal to public opinion. Let it be stopped.

The Washington (N. C.) *Dispatch*, has but recently took occasion to lecture the Democratic press of the State relative to the language used by their Editors on certain occasions. The *Dispatch* has heretofore been looked upon as quite a respectable paper—letting every body's affairs alone by attending to its own, which course had gained for it an enviable reputation. We were pleased at this, and have so stated on more than one occasion. Hence it may not be wondered at that we were somewhat surprised when we read an article in last Thursday's *Dispatch* relative to the *Journal*. The Editor of the *Dispatch* must have known from the editorials of the *Journal* whether the Editor was "at home." Although the expressions found fault of by the *Dispatch* are not those of the Associate, yet we, the said Associate, must look it boldly in the face; then we will be better able to defend ourselves.

It is much to be regretted that while the "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South—one of our arch enemies, Mr. Seward, calls it—is going on we should find existing at the South a sub-division of parties urging a domestic contest among ourselves. We have, as a matter of course, after the lapse of six successive four years, a return of the presidential election, which brings with it more or less partisan excitement; hitherto these periodical fevers have passed on without danger to the Republic. The healing art of conservative public opinion has been equal to the emergency. God grant that it may prove so now, but let us allow me but little hope. Our approaching contest is purely sectional—the North against the South, and is based upon an irreconcilable antagonism of being and designs. The dominant party of the North have declared and made known to the world a design, if successful in this effort to obtain the control of Government, to strip the South of its rights of self-government, and to deprive the South of its equality in the Union. This can only be done by a destruction of those great compromises of the Constitution which its framers placed there as barriers against the aggression of one section on another.

This declaration of war by the North against the Constitution gives to the South the advantage of fighting not only for self-preservation, but also for the Constitution. It is much to be regretted that while the "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South—one of our arch enemies, Mr. Seward, calls it—is going on we should find existing at the South a sub-division of parties urging a domestic contest among ourselves. We have, as a matter of course, after the lapse of six successive four years, a return of the presidential election, which brings with it more or less partisan excitement; hitherto these periodical fevers have passed on without danger to the Republic. The healing art of conservative public opinion has been equal to the emergency. God grant that it may prove so now, but let us allow me but little hope. Our approaching contest is purely sectional—the North against the South, and is based upon an irreconcilable antagonism of being and designs. The dominant party of the North have declared and made known to the world a design, if successful in this effort to obtain the control of Government, to strip the South of its rights of self-government, and to deprive the South of its equality in the Union. This can only be done by a destruction of those great compromises of the Constitution which its framers placed there as barriers against the aggression of one section on another.

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So far as the writer of this is concerned, he assures the *Dispatch* that he cares but little about the matter; but we really think that paper should be more careful in its intemperance against its Editorial brethren of the State. If the *Dispatch* wishes to take sides in the political discussions of the day, we should suppose that it could do so without casting unfair and uncalled for reflections upon others. When that paper throws off its neutral garb, we shall be ready to meet it.

Melancholy Occurrence.

We were much pained this morning to learn that Mr. Andrew McLean, Hardware Merchant of this place, jumped overboard and was drowned, on Tuesday last, from one of the New York and Stonington boats, on Long Island Sound.

We are without any further particulars, but must conclude that he was laboring under some temporary aberration of mind.

Mr. McLean, we think, was about forty years of age. Open hearted and generous, few men had warmer friends, and still fewer were more deserving of the friendship bestowed upon them. The announcement of his melancholy fate is received here with universal regret.

DISCUSSION AT CHARLOTTE.—We learn from the *Charlotte Bulletin*, on Saturday last, R. P. Dargatzis, D. K. McRae, Esq., the electors for the State at Large on the Douglas ticket, spoke at Charlotte, and were applied to and rebuffed by W. W. Avery, Esq., of the Single-handed and alone did the indomitable Avery take the leaders of the Douglas faction and overthrow them, or rather their weak ones.

P. S.—We have since found a fuller account of the discussion at Charlotte, a majority of them labored assiduously to convince the people of the State that Douglas was the only eligible candidate for the Presidency, etc. Now, what proof does the *Democrat* bring to sustain that assertion? Why, it refers to the action of a meeting held in the county of Wake, and to the position there assumed by one Delegate. It is not so that a majority of the North Carolina Delegation were at any time favorable to Mr. Douglas, or his interpretation of the Cincinnati platform. This thing has been asserted until people—some people, at least—think there is something in it; of course, Mr. Busbee, the Editor of the *National Democrat*, so thinks, or he would not have so stated. But the reverse is the fact. This sort of assertion about Douglas' preponderance in the North Carolina delegation was kept up during the interim between the adjournment at Charleston and the re-assembling at Baltimore. But once we took the trouble to contradict it. We knew the position of every man of the delegation, and we know it now. We say now, as we said before, that we cherish no ill feelings because of any difference of opinion in Convention. We simply wish facts truly stated, and we decidedly object to the action of any local meeting, even if it be held in Raleigh, or the course of any particular Delegate, even if he does reside in Raleigh, being quoted as the action of the State or the course of a majority. There were great men before Agamemnon, and there are several good Democrats outside of Raleigh.

The Edgecombe Farm Journal.
 This publication makes its appearance upon the scene this morning. It is neatly and

continued around his brow by the Abolitionists of New England were still fresh and blooming. Following the example of his prototype in treason, Benedict Arnold, he first tried by corrupting the people of New England, and then by the aid of his enemies, and then dashed down into Virginia and North Carolina, fully bent upon the destruction of the democracy here, even if in its overthrow the Constitution and the Union had to fall. Upon evidence to my mind satisfactory, I charge that this arch traitor to his party and to the Constitution, did in his late visit to the Eastern States endeavor to bring about such a union between his friends and Lincoln, as would debar the Constitutional democracy from obtaining any support in that section. Lincoln's election he boasted was a fixed fact, and feelingly congratulated one of the ring-leaders of the irrepressible conflict on its consummation. In his Southern tour he did, indeed, change his language, but his intent is made too manifest by his acts to admit of a doubt. In New England his friends were to support Lincoln; to preach this doctrine at the South might put his neck in a halter (a favorite mode of punishment with this Benedict the 2nd). Afraid to assist him here by direct action, he turned to the Eastern States, and by direct action, knowing that each and every democrat who could be secured to its support will be a clear gain to Lincoln if it should defeat the Constitutional Candidates Breckinridge and Lane; the traitor's purpose is the same in both cases, namely, the overthrow of democracy by the election of Lincoln. The facts disclosed in the following interview between himself and two democrats in New Jersey support me in this charge. "As an answer to this, however, we were called upon yesterday by a prominent democrat of New Jersey, who relates to us that previous to the late Convention in that State, two of Douglas's supporters called upon him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this City. When they informed him of the terms of union likely to be adopted in that State, Mr. Douglas denounced them *openly and unreservedly*. They replied, 'Why, Mr. Douglas, your advice would certainly give the State to Lincoln.' 'Then let it. It will give us the organization in 1864, was Mr. Douglas replied.'—So says the "New York Day Book," one of the most reliable papers in that City. It is informed that if the correctness of this conversation should be denied by Judge Douglas the name of the gentlemen will be given.

The avowal of such a policy affords a key to the mystery of his whole course. Ejected and cast out by the Constitutional Democracy, he seeks, in a new organization, that distinction the master desire of which, has proved his ruin. He may accomplish his purpose in New England; but he will be equally successful in Virginia and North Carolina? I cannot believe it. Will the Democracy of the State give their votes to an electoral ticket got up for its own destruction? I think not, and was surprised that a sufficient number of deserters from the party could be found to serve as electors; but this surprise was removed when I learned that the ten electors about one half of the number had not been operating with any long enough to have "the shell clean off their backs"; one or two more come and go as the wind whistled, and the balance were never known to have given to the Democratic vote. With all due respect to social positions, I consider them as underserving the confidence of the Democracy of the State.

I have extended this letter much beyond the limits I intended when it was commenced. In conclusion, allow me to thank you for the compliment you pay me, in asking me to address the citizens of Lillington, and to inform you that on my return to New York I will appoint a day when I can discharge that duty.

Yours respectfully,
W. S. ASHIE.

To Mr. J. MOORE, Dr. S. S. SATCHWELL, and others.

For the Journal.
At a meeting of the citizens of Kenilworth and vicinity, held at the Court House on Monday evening, 3d inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to raise a Breckinridge and Lane flag, on motion, Isaac B. Kelly was called to the Chair, and S. Graham requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, W. W. Whitehead, Thos. S. Watson, John E. Huffy, Thos. I. Carr, Thos. S. Kenan and K. Bryan, were appointed a Committee to procure a suitable flag and pole.

On motion, it was resolved the following be the inscription put upon the flag:
"BRECKINRIDGE & LANE."
"The Constitution and the Equality of the States"—these are symbols of everlasting union; let these be the rallying cries of the people."

On motion, it was resolved that public notice be given that on Saturday, 15th of September instant, we will raise our flag and pole, and that our Democratic friends everywhere, and especially of the County of Duplin, and all other persons, be invited to be with us on that day and aid us in the work, and that a Democratic club will be formed for the purpose of promoting the election of Breckinridge and Lane to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Wilmington Journal.

ISAAC B. KELLY, Chairman.
S. GRAHAM, Secretary.

From the Ledger, Philadelphia, October 11, 1863.
A VERY INTERESTING and useful article, called "Spelling a Prepared Gine," has been introduced to the notice of housekeepers. It is reliable and ready advice, and makes every housekeeper to repair furniture and house hold ware without trouble, as it is always ready for use.

From DENVER CITY.—St. Joseph's, Sept. 10.—Denver City dates have been received to the 21st ult. The reports from the Territorial silver mines continue favorable. One quartz mill in Russell's Gulch, in four days, yielded nearly sixteen hundred dollars.

H. G. Rice and H. Pierson were killed near Denver by the Kiowa Indians.

The leading lawyers of Denver have agreed to transact no more professional business under the present confused state of affairs. They want to secure a stable government of some kind for the Pike's Peak region.

TRENDON HALL STORM.—On Sunday afternoon a storm raged over the face of the country commencing in the neighborhood of Prosperity Church, passing to the southward direction, striking Quaker's Turn Out, on the Central N. C. Railroad, in great destruction to the crops and other property. It rained for several hours, and the size of buck skin trees, fruit trees and fields that promised an abundant harvest were literally destroyed and many farmers have lost their entire crops of cotton. The destruction is said to be complete and the hopes of the laborer have been completely broken down.

Charlotte Bulletin, 11th inst.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT CALAMITY.—SINKING OF A STEAMER WITH 3500 PASSENGERS ON BOARD.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—Chicago, Sept. 8.—The steamboat Lady Elgin was run into the morning at a schooner at Wrentham, and sank in twenty minutes. She had upward of 3500 passengers on board, including several military companies. Only seventeen persons have been saved, so far as known. Col. Lumsden, of the New Orleans Picayune, and his family, are supposed to be among the saved.

Further particulars are looked for soon.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]
Chicago, Sept. 8.—The terrible steamboat disaster creates an intense excitement here.

The military companies on board the unfortunate steamer were the Black Yagers, the Green Yagers and the company. Also, several fire companies of Milwaukee, who had been on a visit here and were returning.

NERVO KILLED.—We learn that the passenger train from Wilmington on Thursday morning last when passing Mayville, the first station above this place, ran over and killed a negro man, belonging to Mrs. Bradley, a resident of Salem, in this District. His head, we learn, was severed from his body. He was doubtless lying on the tracks with his neck near or across the rail. It being before day light, the engineer did not observe the man upon the road, and was unconscious of the occurrence. The body was discovered, we learn, by the engineer of the train going northward about an hour after the other passed along.—Sumter Watchman, 8th inst.

The Mother's Mission.
A great emperor once asked one of his noble subjects what would procure his country the first place among the nations of the earth. The nobleman's grand reply was, "Good Mothers!" Now, what constitutes a good mother? The answer is conclusive: she who, regarding the future welfare of her child, seeks every available means that may offer to promote a sound physical development, to the child, and to the child's mind, which if not checked, will manifest itself in after days. MRS. WINSLOW'S BOTTLED SYRUP is unquestionably one of the greatest remedial agents in existence, both for the prevention and cure of the alarming symptoms of the bowels, and the child's health, such as griping in the bowels, and colic, convulsions, &c. It is also the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of dysentery and diarrhoea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 6th, 1860.
The steamer of the 25th (reported the America) from Liverpool, arrived off Cape Race last evening.

The report that Austria will support Naples turns out to be false.

Napoleon has issued a decree opening all French ports to the free admission of Grain, irrespective of flag.

Syria was quiet.

Large orders for Grain have been sent to America and the Black Sea.

The Russian grain harvest is said to be the largest known for years.

An English Company purpose procuring a large supply of cotton from India.

Garribaldi had captured Reggio, fort Delpizzo and Villa San Giovanni.

Gen. Cozzani has landed at Calabria.

Two Neapolitan brigades surrendered at discretion.

The Markets.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25th, 1860.
Cotton firm; average business has been done without quotable change in prices.

Flour firm at 31s 3d. Wheat is firm at Tuesday's extreme rates. Corn buoyant at an advance of 6d.

Coffee steady. Rice firm;—there is a large speculative enquiry at an advance of 3d 6d.

Rosin firm and scarce; Common 4s. 6d.

Turpentine firm, and all qualities have slightly advanced. Spirits 30s. 6d a 31s.

Wheat is buoyant at an advance of 2 3/4s per 3s. Rice firm and active.

Rosin firm. Spirits Turpentine firm at 30s a 31s.

Wheat is buoyant and advanced 3d.

THREE DAYS LATER.
St. John's, N. B., Sept. 6th, 1860.

The steamer Prince Albert, from Galway, Ireland, with Liverpool dates to the 28th, has arrived here.

The defection in Naples is imminent, and it is believed that Garibaldi would enter the City without bloodshed.

The Chiefs of the National Guard have resigned.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28th, 1860.

The Cotton market is quiet but steady, with an average business doing at unchanged prices.

The weather is improving.

Breadstuffs buoyant at full rates. Corn has an advancing tendency.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 31s. For Rosin and Turpentine the market is firm, but prices unchanged.

Wheat has advanced 3/4s for the week. Rice firm and prices advancing.

Consols 92 1/4 a 93.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.
St. John's, N. F., Sept. 8th, 1860.

The steamship City of Washington arrived off Cape Race last evening, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

Garibaldi had proclaimed Dictator in Calabria, and had met with further success.

It is rumored that the King had left Naples in a frigate.

THE MARKETS.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30, 1860.

Cotton.—The sales of the two days previous reached 25,000 bales. The market was generally unchanged, but previous quotations were barely maintained.

Flour closed dull, and prices easier, but quotations unchanged.

Wheat has been quiet. Corn quiet. Provisions dull.

Wheat has an advancing tendency. Rice firm and in good demand.

Turpentine firm and holders demand an advance—Spirits 31s. Rosin firm—and lower qualities have advanced to 4s. 8d.

Consols 92 1/4 a 93.

LATEST BY CITY OF WASHINGTON.
The flight of the King of Naples is not confirmed.—Six Battalions of royal troops had gone to Calabria.

The Pope is said to have expressed his assent to an Italian confederation.

The Turkish Governor of Beyrout had been convicted of high treason.

The weather in France was magnificent. Breadstuffs steady. Cotton quiet.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11th, 1860.

The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool, with dates to 31st ult., has arrived at this port.

Victor Emmanuel has sent an autograph letter to Louis Napoleon, saying that it was impossible longer to resist the current of popular feeling in Italy.

The latest advices from Naples say that the Military Council advised the King to leave the City; also, that the officers of the army and navy had tendered their resignations en masse.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31st, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales for the week of 52,000 bales—closing with a declining tendency. The lower qualities have declined most, and the market is slightly cheaper. Stock in port 1,093,000 bales, of which 906,000 are American.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions very dull. Consols 93 a 93 1/4.

THE SUNK STEAMER LADY ELGIN.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10th, 1860.

The telegraph gives the names of forty-nine persons saved from the wrecked Steamer Lady Elgin run down by a Schooner on Lake Michigan on Friday night—Among the lost are Mr. Herbert, member of the British Parliament, and his son.

No Southerners except Col. Lumsden and family are known to have aboard.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10th, 1860.

It is estimated that the total number on board the Lady Elgin was 385. Ninety-eight were rescued—Nearly one hundred reached within fifty yards of the beach where they were drowned. Twenty-one bodies have been recovered.

MAINE ELECTIONS.
PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11th, 1860.

One hundred and sixteen votes have been heard from, and it is reported that Washburn is 9,645 ahead.

The entire Black Republican delegation to Congress has been elected.

LATER FROM TRUXILLO.
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11th, 1860.

Later dates from Truxillo have been received, which state that Walker had evacuated the town on demand of the British Commander, and retreated down the coast.

It is reported that he had only twenty-five men left.

New York Markets.
NEW YORK, September 12, 1860.

[At the close yesterday.]
Cotton firm; sales 2,000 bales. Flour has declined 5 a 10 cents; Southern \$6 1/2 a \$6 3/4 per bbl. Wheat declined 1 a 2 cents; white 68 cents a bushel. Corn declining; mixed 68 cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine dull at 29 a 41 cents per gallon. Rosin Turpentine dull at 35 per bbl. for Common. Rice firm at 45 a 6 cents per lb.

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The Cotton market is quiet but steady, with an average business doing at unchanged prices.

The weather is improving.

Breadstuffs buoyant at full rates. Corn has an advancing tendency.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 31s. For Rosin and Turpentine the market is firm, but prices unchanged.

Wheat has advanced 3/4s for the week. Rice firm and prices advancing.

Consols 92 1/4 a 93.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.
St. John's, N. F., Sept. 8th, 1860.

The steamship City of Washington arrived off Cape Race last evening, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

Garibaldi had proclaimed Dictator in Calabria, and had met with further success.

It is rumored that the King had left Naples in a frigate.

THE MARKETS.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30, 1860.

Cotton.—The sales of the two days previous reached 25,000 bales. The market was generally unchanged, but previous quotations were barely maintained.

Flour closed dull, and prices easier, but quotations unchanged.

Wheat has been quiet. Corn quiet. Provisions dull.

Wheat has an advancing tendency. Rice firm and in good demand.

Turpentine firm and holders demand an advance—Spirits 31s. Rosin firm—and lower qualities have advanced to 4s. 8d.

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LATEST BY CITY OF WASHINGTON.
The flight of the King of Naples is not confirmed.—Six Battalions of royal troops had gone to Calabria.

The Pope is said to have expressed his assent to an Italian confederation.

The Turkish Governor of Beyrout had been convicted of high treason.

The weather in France was magnificent. Breadstuffs steady. Cotton quiet.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11th, 1860.

The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool, with dates to 31st ult., has arrived at this port.

Victor Emmanuel has sent an autograph letter to Louis Napoleon, saying that it was impossible longer to resist the current of popular feeling in Italy.

The latest advices from Naples say that the Military Council advised the King to leave the City; also, that the officers of the army and navy had tendered their resignations en masse.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31st, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales for the week of 52,000 bales—closing with a declining tendency. The lower qualities have declined most, and the market is slightly cheaper. Stock in port 1,093,000 bales, of which 906,000 are American.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions very dull. Consols 93 a 93 1/4.

THE SUNK STEAMER LADY ELGIN.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10th, 1860.

The telegraph gives the names of forty-nine persons saved from the wrecked Steamer Lady Elgin run down by a Schooner on Lake Michigan on Friday night—Among the lost are Mr. Herbert, member of the British Parliament, and his son.

No Southerners except Col. Lumsden and family are known to have aboard.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10th, 1860.

It is estimated that the total number on board the Lady Elgin was 385. Ninety-eight were rescued—Nearly one hundred reached within fifty yards of the beach where they were drowned. Twenty-one bodies have been recovered.

MAINE ELECTIONS.
PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11th, 1860.

One hundred and sixteen votes have been heard from, and it is reported that Washburn is 9,645 ahead.

The entire Black Republican delegation to Congress has been elected.

LATER FROM TRUXILLO.
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11th, 1860.

Later dates from Truxillo have been received, which state that Walker had evacuated the town on demand of the British Commander, and retreated down the coast.

It is reported that he had only twenty-five men left.

New York Markets.
NEW YORK, September 12, 1860.

[At the close yesterday.]
Cotton firm; sales 2,000 bales. Flour has declined 5 a 10 cents; Southern \$6 1/2 a \$6 3/4 per bbl. Wheat declined 1 a 2 cents; white 68 cents a bushel. Corn declining; mixed 68 cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine dull at 29 a 41 cents per gallon. Rosin Turpentine dull at 35 per bbl. for Common. Rice firm at 45 a 6 cents per lb.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 6th, 1860.
The steamer of the 25th (reported the America) from Liverpool, arrived off Cape Race last evening.

The report that Austria will support Naples turns out to be false.

Napoleon has issued a decree opening all French ports to the free admission of Grain, irrespective of flag.

Syria was quiet.

Large orders for Grain have been sent to America and the Black Sea.

The Russian grain harvest is said to be the largest known for years.

An English Company purpose procuring a large supply of cotton from India.

Garribaldi had captured Reggio, fort Delpizzo and Villa San Giovanni.

Gen. Cozzani has landed at Calabria.

Two Neapolitan brigades surrendered at discretion.

The Markets.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25th, 1860.
Cotton firm; average business has been done without quotable change in prices.

Flour firm at 31s 3d. Wheat is firm at Tuesday's extreme rates. Corn buoyant at an advance of 6d.

Coffee steady. Rice firm;—there is a large speculative enquiry at an advance of 3d 6d.

Rosin firm and scarce; Common 4s. 6d.

Turpentine firm, and all qualities have slightly advanced. Spirits 30s. 6d a 31s.

Wheat is buoyant at an advance of 2 3/4s per 3s. Rice firm and active.

Rosin firm. Spirits Turpentine firm at 30s a 31s.

Wheat is buoyant and advanced 3d.

THREE DAYS LATER.
St. John's, N. B., Sept. 6th, 1860.

The steamer Prince Albert, from Galway, Ireland, with Liverpool dates to the 28th, has arrived here.

The defection in Naples is imminent, and it is believed that Garibaldi would enter the City without bloodshed.

The Chiefs of the National Guard have resigned.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28th, 1860.

The Cotton market is quiet but steady, with an average business doing at unchanged prices.

The weather is improving.

Breadstuffs buoyant at full rates. Corn has an advancing tendency.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 31s. For Rosin and Turpentine the market is firm, but prices unchanged.

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